आधार पर और अधिक निधियां प्रदान किये जाने के साथ 34.4 करोड़ रुपए आबंटित किये हैं।

कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948, खान अधिनियम, 1952, बीड़ी एवं सिगार कर्मकार (नियोजन की शर्तें) अधिनियम, 1966 विभिन्न श्रम कानूनों के अन्तर्गत प्रतिषेधात्मक उपबंधों के अलावा, बाल श्रम (प्रतिषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986 के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित व्यवसायों/प्रक्रियाओं में भी बाल श्रम प्रतिषिद्ध है।

Change in the concept of long term planning

896. SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of long term planning is being de-emphasised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new policy being taken up to dilute the State sector; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission projects a long-term vision of development in terms of potentials, constraints and critical issues. It prepares medium and long-term plans by analysing implications of long term plan objectivs, appropriate strategy for development. A long term perspective is included in volume I of the Eighth Five Year Plan document. The Eighth Plan also spells out a positive and important role for the public sector assigning 45.2 per cent of the total national investment to the public sector.

Newsitem regarding food subsidy Bill

807. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Mounting food subsidy bill provides little succour to consumers" which appeared in the Pioneer dated 12th May, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item, by quoting extensively the data from the twelfth report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution, has tried to infer that the increased level of food subsidy has not benefited the consumer.

(c) The inference is not correct. As far as the consumer is concerned, it is the Central Issue Price of foodgrains is material to him. Increases in the C.I.P. of foodgrains i.e. wheat and rice, have generally been made taking, inter-alia, into consideration the interest of the consumer and not corresponding to the increase in procurement and distribution cost i.e. the economic cost.

Consumer subsidy paid to the FCI is the difference between the economic cost and the issue price of foodgrains. Its quantum depends on the offtake. Since their off-take has been lower, because of the easy availability in the open market at comparable prices, the share of consumer subsidy has gone down over the years. Consequently there have been larger stocks on which the carrying cost comprising storage charges, interest, storage losses, handling charges and administrative overheads etc. has increased which is also reimbursed to the FCI.